ARRIVAL OF THE HUNGARIAN.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Prize Fight Between Sayres and Brettle.

The Champion the Winner.

The Verdict in the Case of the Great Eastern Explosion.

The British Press and the San Juan Trouble.

STATE OF THE MARKETS,

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 1, 1859. mship Hungarian, from Liverpool at one noon of the 21st uit., passed this point

severely of General Harney's conduct at San Juan island, and threaten terrible things unless the government of the Pailed States disapowe his action

esumed its sittings on the 19th.

Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, had re

Pavia, Cremona, Lodi, &c.

A ministerial crisis in Naples is reported.

The Pope's health was entirely re-established. a conspiracy had been detected to assassinate the Sul-

spensible charge of the engines, Scott Russell and the ad engineer both denying the charge. The verdict was

England, and Bob Brettle, had resulted in the victory of he Champion. The time was twenty-three minutes.

The British government has contracted for the laying of

The crops had fallen off greatly from last year's

England by telegraph from Aden. There is no news of er, the decline in inferior qualities being one-eighth of a

penny. Sales of the three days 18,000 bales, The Liverpool breadstuffs market was quiet but firm

and prices slightly higher.

The provision market was steady.

on the same afternoon for New York.

steamship America, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 4:20 A. M. of the 18th, and the

Our Berlin Correspondence. BERLIN, Sept. 14, 1859.

Napolem's Reading of the Villafranca Treaty as Given in the Monitour—It is not Understood—Wonderful Effects of His Political Prestige-Agitation for German Unity Makes Little Headway-Von Humboldt's Portrait-Fin The Sphynx has proposed a new enigma, and all Eu-

rope is anxiously endeavoring to solve it. Roma locata the Moniteur has spoken, and, as usual, the oracle is so dark and ambiguous as to give rise to the most contradictory interpretations. Upon the Bourse, which had just been bugging itself with the pacific prospects held out by a European Congress, this expose of the last phasis of Napoleonis policy came like a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky, and, rusking from one extreme to the other, they already behold a new war, not looming in the distance, but close at hand, and France and Austria, arcades ambo, united in a holy league against the principle of Revolution as personified by England and Prussia. The panic on 1st of January oration of the French Emperor, and Austrian securities especially, which had gone up to a ridiculous height since the treaty of Villafranca, are quite unsaleable, although the unfortunate holders would be willing to dispose of them at any price. The public in general were hardly less startled by this unexpected manifestation; the immense majority, who are favorable to the cause of liberty, feel alarm and disgust at the harsh and angry tone assumed by the French official organ in reference to the patriotic aspirations of the Italian nation, and only in the reactionary camp a shout of triumph is raised at the accession of so powerful an auxili-

the Old World has arrived, in the middle of the nineteenth century, that a word uttered on the banks of the Seine should suffice to spread consternation from one extremity of Europe to the other, and to drive courts and cabinets, the press and the people, to their wit's end in the task o decyphering its actual meaning. As far as I can learn, the than that entertained by the money market; they are of bite, and that, instead of presaging a close alliance with Austria, it is really intended as a polite hint to that Power that the engagements entered into with her at Villafrance cannot be carried out to the extent originally contemplat ed. The Monitur scolds the Italians for their perverseness in rejecting the benefits in store for them, and de clares their conduct to be most reprehensible, but finishes with the consolatory assurance that, according to mutual with the consolatory assurance that, according to manual agreement, the restoration of the expelled princes is not to be attempted by compulsory means. Great stress is laid on this statement, now for the first time officially confirmed; and as the people of Central Italy persist in their refusal to receive their former masters à l'amiable, it is still thought that a Congress will ultimately be resorted to as the only way of settling the difficulty; nay, this last move of Napoleon's is even looked upon as a manouvre to induce Austria to waive her objections to such an expedient, which were chiefly founded on the isolation to which she would be reduced at a meeting of Powers inimical to her, and from which she would be relieved by the friendly attitude of France. This reasoning should be resolved upon, it is more than doubtful whether t would be able to unravel the Gordian knot so countryly tied by the two Emperors. Nothing short of force will make the Cabinet of Vienna acknowledge the indepen-dence of Central Italy, or its union with Sardinia; nothing

excuse for deferring an answer to this note, and it is hoped that by his return Ministers will have summoned up saillined resolution to grapple with a subject the importance of which they cannot but be fully aware of. M de Schienitz, who is the only energetic man in the Gabinet, would desire nothing better than for Prussia to place her self at the head of the movement; but I have already mentioned that his tenure of office is very uncertain, and the colleagues, though mostly honorable men and good natrious, are too much addicted to the temporising system which has been the bane of this country for the last half century, and by which so many goden opportunities have already been lost. The repty of the Minister of the futerior to an address of the citizens of Sictin, which alluded to in a former communication, bears evident marks of this "pale cast of thought," and its purport as far as can be gathered from the mark of world that envelopes it, is not very encouraging to the perimoner as far as can be gathered from the mark of the measures necessary for the promotion of German unity, and to express their approval of the principles laid down at the Conference of Eisenach. Here, in Berlin, the re election of M. Kubne, who had vacanted his sant in the Second Chamber on his accoptance of an office under government, was taken advantage of to call a meeting of the electors, and to pass recolutions requesting the deputies of the capital to bring forward a motion on the subject immediately after the opening of the Legislature. The two points chiefly nicked upon in all these assemblies are the Legomone, or leadership of Prussia in Germany, and the institution of a Contral Parliament; but it is not stated how these objects are to be attained without oftering some genie violence to the thirty odd petity sovereigns, who are to a man excession.

uted.
The proportion of women among the criminals judged
1857 is one first (200 to 1,000.)
A page sact to real is that which states the circumstance
second offerens. The number of these increased in
559 in a considerable proportion—about 41,642, then,

cteau of 40.345 in 1855.
This sagmentation forms a new character of gravity on the corresponding diminition of the total minutes of a accused and condemned during the year. From 1851 1857 the number of second offenders has reached 1894—nearly 46 per cent. Besales, ways the report, a rge share in this augmentation most be attributed to the degence that the tribunals often show to applications

The Battle of Peku.

EXPERIENCES OF AN ENGLISH NAVAL OFFICER. The following is an extract from a letter of the sendor Lieutenant of her Majesty's ship Hightlyer, written to his lather, Capain T. R. Purvig, R. N.—

Hise Majesty's ship Hightlyer, written to his lather, Capain T. R. Purvig, R. N.—

Hise Majesty's same Housever. June 28, 1859.

I title thought, my doar father, when I began this fetter what a sale of weel ishould have to tell. It appears the Chinese would have nothing to say to our Minister, so it was determined to attack their forts and force the pussage of the river. Alms for the resoit. The gunboats sage of the river. Alms for the resoit. The gunboats sage of the river. Alms for the resoit. The gunboats sage of the river were immediately an expensive the Commandel. The forts both sides of the river were immensely strong, splendidly constructed by Russians from Pekin, and foads of Russians fighting the gans it took eight gunboats till 6,30 P. M. to silence the forts, and then they had got them completely under. At 7 P. M. all the marines from Canton (about 400 eds), 106 sappers, the marines and small-arm men of the squadron were landed on a mud flat at dead low water, close under the heaviest fort (their guns all 68 and 42 pounders.) I had the command of the blue jackets, \$1 strong, though, having to replenish the gunboats out of them, they only landed about 40 strong. We had to tramp up this mud flat, a long quarter of a mile, up to, and in some places over our knees in soft, sticky mud. I should think it took as twenty minutes, under a most murderous fire of round shot, rife, gingalls, matchlocks, rockets, arrows, &c., to get to the first ditch. The men were hewn down by decome. They (the Chinese) hed had all their guns, and the firing was accurate. The scaling ladders could starcely be moved. There we stood, within about eighty yards, being "potted like crows," all our ammunifon wet, waiting for scaling ladders to cross a secund dight, which we had a butter should be a summaried of the guns, an

Important Scheme of Internal Improvement in Russia.

[Translated from the Farn Payes at Sept. 5 for the New York Himann.]

The Bussian papers inform as that the imperial government has undertaken arab the project of letting the Caspian Sea with the Binet Sea by the Sea of Azof, and that this project, the realization of which has been determined upon in a great measure, it is no definitely studied. The question persons in every respect as great an interest that it much a short notice.

The Caspian Sea is a large internal sea, situated upon the confines of Foroge and Asia. Its southern smore belongs to Perian list eactern to independent The Salam or Independent The Salam Sea is a large internal sea, situated upon the confines of Foroge and Asia. Its southern smore belongs to Perian list eactern to independent The Salam or Independent The Salam and of Molin, the western sand northern sides belong to fluxes, which ruiss there. Some large rivers flow into this sea, such as the Volya, the Koor, the Ural and the Foroge, which supply its commerce, and several causis, established between the afficiences of the Neva and these of the Volya, until it to the Ballis Soc.

Fespite these usable communications the numerous and precious produces of the different countries which border on the Caspian Sea will have a sufficient means of exportation only when this internal sea communicates which he Back Sea, and by this with the Mediterranean. To arrive at this result a canal must be duffic, leading from the Don to the Volga. The first of these rivers rise in the country of Touractual his into the Sea of Azof, near Astrakhal, by seventy months, after a course of nearly nine hundred miles, the second rises in the country of Twer and falls and the country of Touractual his into the Sea of Azof at its extremity, after a course of nearly inchesion hundred miles. These two rivers approach each other at a distance of about theirty-five miles, near a place called Testitein, and it is there, moording to Former projects, that the canal shou

which would take too long to chamerate, provented its completion, but the tien was formed and has not been forgotten.

Peter the Great, whose vast genius embraced all questions, comprehended the importance of the canal, and he took up the idea of the Grand Visier of Seim ff. We know how this thought was matured by him, and what causes prevented its realization. The covertment of Russia, which is executing at this moment the immortal plans of that great planer, have again taken up the idea of the canal. It is a project worthy of the progress of the age. Its realization offers great difficulties, but they are far from being insurmentable. The most acrious are not, as has been wrongly said, in the situation itself of the Caspian Sea, which presents in its greatest extent from north to sent a length of nearly 700 miles, and is nearly 400 feet below the level of the Brack Sea. They coussi in the nature of the Sea of Azof, in the silch depth which is to be found at its extreme portion, called the Gulf of the Dan, in the slight depth of this river, the month of which becomes choken with said at certain periods of the year, and interrupts navigation. Turing the war in the Crimea the French navy, according to the orders of Admiral Brant, executed some weeks, magnificent in a by regraphic point of view, which establish these facts. The result is, that, to arrive at a realization of the pair which has been proposed for requiring the Bant see to the Caspian, it would be necessary not only to construct the canal joining the Dot to the Volga, but also canalize these two rivers along a part of their course. These beautiful works are worthy of the age and of the government which proposes to undertake them.

The Pope Invokes the Aid of Spain.

[Translated from the Rome (Sept. 1) correspondent of the Independance Beige for the New York Bizantal Cardinel Antonelli has heldy had nomerous interviews with Mr. Rios Rossa, the ambassador from Spain, in the question of ecclesiashing property. This question, heavelet solution for Spain. The political complications, in the midst of which the Holy Soudinds used now are not foreign to that result. The links do Granonthaving about the political to the Pontil's government response to the midst partity, of the fait accompile. Romagna, and having in the meantime notified it that France will least partity, of the fait accompile in Romagna, and having in the meantime notified it that France will not, by force of arms, restore the temporal power of the Pope in the provinces which have freed themselves from the authority of the Holy See, the latter is disposed to invoke the help of Spain. It is even said, but I cannot youch for it, that the Court of Madrid neomiced to interfere, if not materially at least morally, and it is this promise which it is said has determined Carinnal Antonell to depart from the obstinacy which he showed until now in the question of liquidating the mortgare.

The position of the Romagna is similar to that of the Ducky of Parma.

If the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena have reason to find support in Vienna on account of their common parenting with the House of Aostria, the Duckess of Parma.

The Pope Invokes the Aid of Spain

Prusalan Citizens Stealing Away to America.

[Hamburg (Sept. 12.) correspondence of London Pest.] In the accounts which are kept of the births and deaths in Prussa, and in which the greatest exactness 45 observed, it appears that at the late e-mass there were 32,675 persons, who were unaccounted for, and it is of course suspected that the difference e-isses from the number of young men who have calcustinely left the country during the last three years to avoid the military scrice to which they would otherwise have been exposed, or from the number of persons who have in the same period emigrated to other lands without having obtained that permission which the law requires; and it is not improbable that incomplete the content of the law requires; and it is not improbable that incomplete the content of the law requires; and it is not improbable that incomplete the content of the law requires;

The Elopement of Dr. Humphreys from England—Return of the Lady.

From the Chelienham Examiner.]

We understand that the married lady who accompanied by Humphreys in his flight from Chelenham, has during the past week returned to Liverpool, an asylum having been secured for her by her friends. The position and prespects of the doctor himself are, it is rumored, as had as his worst enemies could desire. He is unable to obtain any kind of employment suitable to his abilities, the report of his evil deeds having everywhere preceded him. To such a state has the disaspointment brought him, that it is rumored when the lady in question took her departure she left him "drunk and asleep!" We have been placed, within the last few days, a communication with a gentleman who has larely arrived in this country from Prince Edward's lead, where he has resided for the last thirty years. He informs us that he knew Dr. Humphreys well when he was located at Charlotte's Town, and that his antecedents are anything but satisfactory. Our informant states that he was well acquainted with Mrs. Humphreys, both before and after her marriage with the doctor. It may be a satisfaction to those in Cheltonham who have exinced so much sympathy with Mrs. Humphreys, to know, as our micr mant assure us, that her parents and herself were much respected on "the listand"—that her father was a gentleman of high respectability—and that the only fault

proximo, for British Columbia, via Panama, to join the Boundary Surveying Expedition, under Colonel J. B. Hawkins, R. E., her Majesty's Commissioner. [This officer is now on his way to Europe conveying special despatches from Governor Douglass.—Ed. Herald.] The non-commissioned officers and mon who are now being selected will consist of Topographical Surveyor Hill and other draughtsmen, photographers, mechanics, &c. Their working pay and allowances will be on a very liberal scale. The expedition for the survey of the boundary between the United States and British America, along the 49th parallel of latitude, which sailed in April, 1888, is making rapid progress in marking out on the ground the insputed boundary, and with the exception of one casualty by death, all enjoy excellent health.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CONTROVERSY.

Judge-Verdict of the Jury in favor of

Breman is the Mayor et al.—This morning, at ten o'clock,

quene acts both of the Ceiculal and State Legislatures. The charver of 1857 expressly confirms all previous charters and maintains all the franchises and rights of the city of New York. The prescriptive right of the city to the premises in dispute began as far back at the time when our foretathers were dealing with the wild Indians, and dwell within forts—in fact, as far back as the time, he had airrest said, when Hendrick Hudson first are bared in our waters. Without this right by prescription the franchises of the city, as connected with its connectes, would be valueless. The tides and alluvium would make not an imperium in imperio, but a city around a city. Esspecting the lease from the Iand Commissioners to Taylor and Brentan, the counsed associed it was void, hearmich as the lands had no improvements on them within the meaning of the statute, and because they were apprepriated to an immediate use, namely, for market purposes. The basees, Taylor and Brentan, were not the owners of the adjacent land, and for that reason me them these was void; and it conclusion, their lease was valueless, manment as only the city could lease lands or market purposes, and the State had no right whatever in their concluded his address by an elequent appeal to the jury in behalf of the city, which he said was of greater importance to the State than the State Many Judge Edmends followed on behalf of the State.

the city

Judge Edmonds followed on behalf of the State. Many
of the points organ by the

"thereafter" resting the title 16 hant 400 feet beyond low water mark, presupposed that it did not receivously belong to the city. Respecting the right of the city to own decks. Acc, creeted in tanigable rivers beyond low, not limits, that matter and already been decided adversely to the city in former cases. After arguing elaborately to preve the correct has on low water mark at the time of the Mongromery charges, and also that the premises of West Washington markes were outdoor that the promises of the straight from the conditioner in the boundary of the straight of the case at the fully so it as rendering a verdet in accordance with the oriedness. Indige Fetter next charged the jury. He alluded to some of the difficulties which has surrounded the case at its commencement, but which he was glad had been discussed of by supulation between the consistent both sides, he then explained to the jury the nature of the action, and alabet that he would sufficiently discharge the duties imposed to him by configuration between the consistent him to notice upon which the contains humself to his charge to the points upon which the contains hand from an object step to crable this action to proceed through the logal courts, where any errors he make make would be fully rectified by the higher tribunals that would review them. He herefore warned the jury that they should be bound by his ruitings of the law, whether right or wrong, and after-

by the Corporation Counsel, which her charged as designated after the various propositions.—

1. That if the jury find that the present builthead of the premises in question is within four hundred feet beyond low water mark, as it now is, then the title to the lands is in the city.

So charged, defendants assuming the low water mark of 1730 and the present day to be identical.

2. That the city, under its ancient charters, owning four hundred feet of the soil beyond low water mark, had a right to build out in the river to that extent, and creet its builtheads on such extension line, and that such builtheads, in respect of accretion, occupy the same relation to such grants and to the sovereign power as if they formed

4. That if the jury believe that the land was gained by insensible accretion, caused by the building of piers into the river, it is still within the law applicable to accretion and riparian owners if the building of piers was a lawful authorized act.
Bechined to charge the whole proposition.
5. That such building was both lawful and authorized, whether the piers extended westerly of the 400 feet of soll beyond low water mark granted by the Montgomery charter, or whether they are within such 400 feet.
Declined to charge.

6. That the defendants having a right by law to build piers and bridges from the main land at their discretion outside the 400 feet, if the jury believe that before the filling in complained of by the plaintiffs, piers and bridges had been erected, extending from the main land out into the river in front of West street, between Dey and Vessey, and had never been destroyed, the plaintiffs are in no event entitled to recover such property as such piers and bridges covered.

Declined to charge.
7. That as matter of law it was the intention of the royal grants to make the city of New York riparian owners of all the lands around the Island of Manhattan embraced within the limits of the grant.

Ileclined to charge.
8. That as matter of law the four hundred feet beyond low water mark named in the foriginal grant, and in the subsequent legislative enactments, give the city of New Subsequent legislative enactments, give the city of New

low water mark manned in the original grant, and in the subsequent legislative enactments, give the city of New York the right to all the coil, as owners in feet, within the limits of a space four hundred feet beyond low water mark, wherever in all time low water mark might be es-tablished.

contiled to a verdict as against the State.

So charged.

The Judge further, at great length, charged, as a matter of law, that the State were owners in fee of all lands under tide water not granted away to other parties. The leading question of fact to determine, he said, was the low water mark at the time of the grant in the Monigonery charter. The next question of fact was whether the premises in question extended further west than four hundred fret from that low water mark. If the west side of West street was considered by the jury the extreme limit of the four hundred feet, then the property beyond that mark belonged to the State. Both the people of the State and Breunan and Taylor could not recover, because an action for ejectment was a possessory action. Either one or the other should be entitled to recover, and not both. But Brennan and Taylor had a valid lease; and if the people had, at the time the lease was executed, a right title to the lands, then Brennan and Taylor had a valid lease; and if the people had, at the time the lease was executed, a right title to the lands, then Brennan and Taylor were entitled, not to possession, for their lease had expired, but io the lands, then Brennan and Taylor were contiled, not to possession, for their lease had expired, but to the rents and profits of the year for which they had a lease. The following questions of fact were for the jury to find out: first, the line of low water mark at the time of the Montgomery charter in 1730; second, whether the premises in question were outside the line of 400 feet beyond that low water mark; and third, if the premises, or any portion of the same, were west of the line of 400 feet beyond the low water mark of the period referred to, how much was the value of the premises for the year included between April, 1859, and April, 1859.

After some argument between the counsel, the jury retired at a quarter to three colock to deliberate on a verdict. About an hour thereafter they returned, and Mr. Barnum, the foreman, banded in the verdict, which was adverse to the cuy's claim. The jury found that the low water mark in 1730 was 45 feet west of the westerly side of West street were outside that low water mark, and that the value of the premises for the year beginning April, 1859, and ending April, 1859, was \$47,280.

It is understood that an appeal from this decision will be made by the defendants' counsel.

Kings County Politics.

Kings County Politics.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR COUNTY OFFICERS.
The Republican County Convention met at No. 9 Court Charles Jones of the Ninth ward, Chairman; Wm. I. High. beil, of the Twelfth Ward, and George N. Stearns, of the Seventeenth Ward, Secretaries.
The chair appointed Colonel Jesse C. Smith and Alder-

taken for District Attorney. The next and first formal ballot resulted in the nomination of Mr. John Winslow, by

COUNTY JUDGE.—The informal ballot for County Judge shows the following result —
Whole number of votes. 68
Wm. H. Gale. 45
Chas. J. Jack 7
Martin L. Townsend 7
Scattering 9

son I. North, of the Eastern district, were monimated for foreners.

JUSTICIS OF THE PRACE.—Benjamin S. Morehouse was nominated for Justice of the Third district, Channedy L. Perry for Justice of the Fourth district, and Anthony Walter for Justice of the Fifth district JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—Samuel S. Stryker, of Gravesend, was nominated for Justice of the Court of Sessions.

Sessions.

The Convention, having concluded the business' before them, adjourned with cheers for the ticket.

The Case of Little Ella Burns Settled. SUPREME COURT -- SPECIAL TERM. Before Hon. Judge Davies.

Eners alias Whitten.—This case, which has occupied the Court for several days and created considerable interest, has resulted in an amicable manner before the Judge had time to render his decision. The parties agreed that she should be placed at a boarding school, under the guardian

ship of two persons.

Mr Ashmead suggested that the child should not be taken out of the jurisdiction of this State; that two guarlaker out of the jurisdiction of this State; that two guar-laws should be appointed; that she should take her fa-ther's name, and be called Elfa Burns. Whitten, and that the should not be exhibited in public without an order from a justice of the Super me Court.

The Court then named Mrs. Burns and J. S. Thayer, Fsq., as such goardians, and expressed his gratification at the arrangement. He was confident that Mrs. Burns had treated the child with care and affection. He will draw up the regular order to be entered on Monday.

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT THE GIRARD HOUSE.

Coroner's Investigation-Interesting Tostimony of Engineers and Machin Verdict of the Jury-An Important Recommendation.

William H. McEroy, sworn, says.—I reside at No. 172. Hudsen street; I know John Collins, the eagineer; I have known him for nearly four years; he was porter in the Girard House when I first knew him; he was engineer at the Frankin House in 1857; I was superintendent of the hotel then; he was engineer during my stay there, which was two years; I thought a great deal of him; he was a good and competent engineer, and understood his business well; he was not in the habit of drinking; I never knew him to drink but once; on that occasion he received a friend from the Old Country and absented himself from the hotel for a day; he used to be a fireman in the Girard House, and two years after I knew him to be an engineer at the Frankin House.

George W. Blake sworn, says:—I reside at 189 Madison street; I manufacture steam heating apparatus at No. 71 Gold street; I furnished the boiler that exploited; it was six horse power, and was warranted when it was built to carry 150 lbs. of steam; I have examined the fragments this morning, and give it as my opinion that the explosion was caused by lack of water is the boiler; some four months ago I called here and Joun 80 lbs. of steam on; I looked at the gange, and remarked to the engineer that I did not think it was necessary to keep up the steam so high; he replied that it got high and low according as he was called away to different parts of the house; the safety valve was fixed at 100 lbs.; I was not acquainted with the engineer; an apprenticeship of two months would be sufficient for any man of ordinary judgment to take charge of the boiler in question.

Fanici Sloopeter sworn, says:—I live at No. 24 Twelfth street; I am in the employ of D. & S. Teets, plumbors; I was employed on Thursday, in company with decoased, in putting in some brass cocks in the boiler; deceased told the origineer to turn off the water; we worked until twenty minutes after four o'clock the next morning; deceased and he would remain in the hotel until daylight, and he lay down to sleep; after finishin

after five o'clock, and the engineer was up and average to his business.

Joseph B. Wiggins, superintendent of the Girard House, deposed that Collins, the engineer, was in their employ since August last; I was particular in making inquiries as to his character for sobriety, and found that he was all right; he had no business in any other part of the hotel than the engine and boiler room, and was never called away to different parts of the house.

The Coroner and jury here adjourned the case to the New York Hospital for the purpose of taking the deposition of the wounded engineer, who gave his testimony as follows:—

York Hospital for the purpose of taking the deposition of the wounded engineer, who gave his testimony as follows:—

John Collins being duly sworn, deposes and says:—I was employed as engineer at the Girard House; on the morning of the explosion there were thirty-eight or thirty-nine peends of steam on; I turned the second gauge cock and found water; the plumbers left off work about four o'clock; I never left the engine room at any time for the purpose of performing any work about the hotel; I had no liquor in the engine room that night; the night previous to the explosion the boiler leaked; I have had seventy-five pounds of steam on both boilers; after I built a fire, I examined the waste cock and found alf right; I never considered the boiler that exploded as safe as the upright one; I have been employed as assistant engineer at sea for ten years; I cannot account for the explosion.

Chas. A. Gallagh, M. D., being sworn, says—That ho has made an external examination on the body of decased; I found a fracture of the skull and fracture of both lemurs; there were extensive burns and scalds of the head, trunk, upper and lower extremilies; the above injuries were, in my opinion, sufficient to cause death.

The case was here submitted to the jury, who, after deliberating for nearly two hours, brought in the following variance.

That John O'Connor came to his death by the explosion of a steam boiler in the Girard House on the morning of September 30, 1889, the explosion being caused by the engineer not having a sufficient quantity of water in said hoiler. The jury would recommend that the proper authorities puss an ordinance making it obligatory on the part of all persons using a stationary or land engine to have the boilers inspected at least once a year by a competent person appointed for that purpose.

Finnet R. Smith, O Towner.